(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2067.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1786.

PARIS, *April* 28.

THE commercial treaty between France and Britain is ſeriouſly attended to. One day laſt week M. D. Calonne, comptroller-general of France, went to the houſe of the duke of Dorſet, the Britiſh ambaſſador, where Mr. Eden alſo attended. Their conference laſted more than four hours, after which his excellency diſpatched a courier for London.

In a few days the return of our courier from Peterſburgh will inform us, whether the compte de Segur, our envoy in Ruſſia, has been able to crown with ſucceſs the pleaſing hope he inſpired us with ſix months ago, in reſpect to a commercial treaty between Ruſſia and France. We are apprehenſive that Britain has anticipated us, and concluded a treaty with the court of Peterſburgh, which cannot but prove injurious to that with our nation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April* 10.

This morning a perſon was arreſted who was under the protection of Sweden, with all his ſervants; he was conducted to priſon, and his effects put under the ſeal. This perſon has been for ſome years employed in the mint, and had the receiving of all the gold and ſilver to be converted into coin, but having in a ſhort time amaſſed a large fortune, he is ſuſpected and accuſed of having unlawfully made away with five or ſix millions of piaſtres, part of which he was imprudent enough to employ to oppoſe the election of the prince of Wallachia againſt the pleaſure of the ſovereign. He is now to give an account how he came by his riches, and as they have already put him to the torture, it is feared he will come badly off.

LONDON, *May* 8.

A dead calm in politics prevails at preſent on the continent, excepting a little buſtle which the Dutch are making among themſelves, and in which they alone are intereſted. The great event, however, of a certain monarch's death, would give freſh cauſe to the humane and benevolent, to have many painful forebodings on the occaſion. At preſent he keeps the Germanic conſtitution in ſuch an equilibrium, that he appears as great in the cabinet as he has heretofore in the field, and his diſſolution will probably cauſe that fabric of politics, which he has raiſed with ſuch unwearied application to fall: in the ruin of which many unhappy families will be involved.

May 9. A man, aged 38 years, lately committed a murder in Paris, on ſome perſon, with the ſole intent to bring a diſgrace on his own family, which is reputed to be worth ſome millions of livres, and occupy themſelves, near Paris, in agriculture. They, on this occaſion, have petitioned the king to alter the puniſhment from death to perpetual impriſonment, that the intention of the murderer may thereby be fruſtrated. The king has given his conſent; but the murderer refuſes to accept thereof, and prefers to be broken on the wheel; however, he is not to have his will.

In the Warren Haſtings, which lately arrived from Batavia, were brought over, as a preſent to his majeſty from one of the nabobs, ſix beautiful crown birds, which coſt in the Eaſt ſix hundred guineas a pair. They are of a moſt beautiful blue, reſembling the colour of a peacock's neck, are as large as a gooſe, and have a tuft or plume of white feathers on the top of the head, which looks like hair finely powdered. They are conſidered as great curioſities.

Extract of a letter from Florence, April 16.

"The grand duke is inceſſantly employed in a reform of his laws: he has begun by ſimplifying the law in civil caſes, and mitigating the ſeverity of the penal laws. For the laſt ten years there has not been one capital puniſhment inflicted in all Tuſcany; the priſons are under ſuch regulations, that the priſoners who are in them only ſuffer the loſs of their liberty.

"The grand duke has alſo wiped off a reproach incurred by all Italy, from the Autos de Fe, by appointing one ceremony of the kind, which will for ever remain in remembrance of his humanity. On that day he cauſed all the inſtruments belonging to the torture to be publicly burned. The mildneſs which he has introduced in criminal caſes, has had the beſt effects; crimes are much leſs frequent than before; and for theſe three months there has not been a new priſoner taken to any gaol in Florence."

May 31. On Whit-Tueſday was celebrated, at Hendon, Middleſex, a burleſque imitation of the Olympic games. The firſt prize was a laced ſhift, which was run for by four laſſes in the neighbourhood, one of whom was diſtanced, and the prize adjudged to a damſel called Nan Peacock. The ſecond prize was a gold-laced hat to be grinned for by ſix candidates, who were placed on a platform with horſes collars to exhibit through, over their heads were painted in capitals,

The ugliеſt grinner
Shall be the winner.

Each party grinned five minutes *ſolus*, and then all united in a grand *chorus* of diſtortion. This prize was carried by a porter to a vinegar merchant, though he was accuſed by his competitors of foul play for rincing his mouth with verjuice. A young widow whom he had courted in vain for ſome time, was ſo ſtruck with his execution, and the applauſes he received, that ſhe conſented to marry him the next morning. A *race* by five men tied up in ſacks ſucceeded the grinning match, and afforded great entertainment both to the great vulgar and the ſmall. The whole was concluded by a hog, with his tail ſhaved and ſoaped, being let looſe among nine peaſants, any one of which who could ſeize him by the *queue*, and throw him acroſs his ſhoulders, was to have him for a reward. This occaſioned much ſport, but the animal, after running ſome miles tired his hunters, that they gave up the chaſe in a fit of deſpair.

A prodigious concourſe of people attended on the above occaſion, among whom was the Tripoline ambaſſador, and ſeveral foreigners of diſtinction.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 16.

Baron Thulemeyer, envoy extraordinary to his Pruſſian majeſty, remitted to the preſident of the ſtates general the following memorial.

"*High and mighty lords,*

"The under-ſigned envoy of his Pruſſian majeſty is deſired to aſſure your high mightineſſes of the invariable and ſincere friendſhip which his majeſty bears towards them; and to aſſure them, at the ſame time, of the pleaſure he has in expreſſing himſelf a friend and ally of the republic, in the re eſtabliſhment of the internal peace and tranquillity of the United Provinces. His majeſty applauds and ſincerely agrees to theſe reſolutions. It would be highly agreeable to him, that they would zealouſly and firmly perſiſt in putting, not only the conſtitution and ſovereignty of the ſtate, but alſo the rights and privileges of the hereditary ſtadtholderſhip, upon a permanent baſis. His majeſty does not intend, by theſe reſolutions, to interfere in the government of the United Provinces. His paſt conduct proves him a friend and higheſt neighbour of the republic, and as ſuch particularly intereſted in their welfare; and willingly offers his ſervices, counſel and aſſiſtance in whatever may contribute to their peace and happineſs internal or external.

(Signed) DE THULEMEYER."

Hague, May 15.

June 11. Accounts are received from Gibraltar, that the French conſul at Tetuan has redeemed all the ſubjects of France which were ſlaves among the Moors, for which he had paid about 40l. ſterling each. This and a douceur by way of preſent to the emperor in warlike ſtores, to the amount of 20,000l. more, is the price of a renewed treaty of peace and commerce with the emperor for twenty years to come, from the day of ſigning the ſame.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 20.

"The Spaniards give all poſſible encouragement to the iſland of Minorca, ſince their being re-poſſeſſed of it; and continue the plan of commerce heretofore laid down. In order alſo to encourage the cultivation of ſilk, the king of Spain has iſſued an edict exempting all perſons employed in it from every kind of ſtationary tax for three years to come!"

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 15.

The following paragraphs are copied from the Pittſburgh Gazette, publiſhed at Fort Pitt on the 29th ult.

By a gentleman who arrived here the 12th inſtant from the Wabaſh, we are informed, that on the firſt of June an attack was made on Poſt St. Vincent, by a party of Indians, called the Pyanchetſhaws, when after a firing of near three hours the Indians were obliged to retreat with the loſs of ſeventeen or eighteen of their number. The loſs of the inhabitants was only ſix killed and wounded.

We are given to underſtand by a gentleman who arrived here the 14th ult. from French Creek, that advice was received before he left there, that the Indian chief *Cornplanter*, had aſſembled a great number of Indians, of almoſt every tribe, at Buffaloe Creek, where he was laying before them the reſult of his buſineſs while at Congreſs, and urging them in the moſt ſtrenuous manner to be at peace with the United States. It is ſaid the Corn-planter intends this place a viſit as ſoon as the treaty is over, when we ſhall be informed of the diſpoſition of the different tribes towards this country.

Aug. 16. We have juſt heard from New-York, that the Eaſt-India ſhip which arrived there a few weeks ago, under *imperial* colours, proves, from ſome circumſtances that have lately tranſpired, to belong to the *Engliſh* company, and not to the company at *Trieſte* and *Oſtend*, as was firſt given out and generally believed. She has ſince fallen down towards Amboy, where ſhe will probably land the reſidue of her cargo (part of which has been permitted to be landed and ſold in New-York free from duty, to defray the expence of her repairs) and thus give the *ſmugglers* an opportunity to defraud the revenues of New-York and Pennſylvania of the duties.

We have alſo a report from the ſame quarter, that one of Mr. Loudon's journeymen, who was employed in printing the late emiſſion of paper money in that ſtate, has been detected in attempting to paſs a *counterfeit* five pound bill. On his being ſeized and ſearched, bills to the amount of one hundred pounds, all counterfeited, were found in his poſſeſſion. He is committed to gaol, and will undoubtedly receive the puniſhment due to his demerits.

Extract of a letter from captain Robertſon, of the London, dated Honduras Bay, January 15. 1786.

"On the 30th of November, in the morning, we ſaw to the ſouthward of us a boat with two ſquare ſails, and a ſmall boat in tow; we bore down and found they were the crew of the Janet, belonging to Glaſgow, captain Kerr, and thirteen of his people, who was wrecked on Glover's Reef four days before I took them on board; ſhe was chartered at Jamaica."

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louiſville (Kentuckey) to his friend in Wilmington, dated June 23, 1786.

"Happy am I to be here—where I arrived yeſterday from the midſt of imminent danger.—About twenty days ago, being apprehenſive it was impoſſible to go up the Ohio river in ſafety, on account of the Indians, I ſet off, with three men in a boat and part of my cargo, intending for Cumberland river, and from thence home; but on the morning of the ſecond of June, on Wabaſh river, about twelve leagues below Poſt St. Vincent, we were attacked by about twenty-five Indians, who furiouſly drove us aſhore amidſt a heavy fire; and being obliged to fly, the boat and property fell a prey to the ſavages, as alſo two of my companions, who were cruelly maſſacred on the bank; the other and myſelf eſcaped back, in ten days, to the poſt in a diſtreſſed condition. Being refreſhed, I, in company with two more, croſſed the woods, and arrived at the above-mentioned place in ſix days and a half in good health."

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

"In politics each BOY preſumes t' adviſe,
"And if *more wealthy*, thinks himſelf *more wiſe*."

IN every diſorder of the body politic there are but very few, who do not think themſelves well qualified to judge of the complaint, and to preſcribe a cure. *Quack politicians* infeſt every corner of the ſtate. That the citizens of Annapolis are deeply intereſted in the proſperity of this government, and conſequently in the appointment of *the ſenate*; and that they ought to chooſe the moſt proper perſon in the city as an *elector* of that body is readily admitted. It required no great depth of erudition or ſagacity to diſcover theſe *ſelf evident* truths. I ſhall add that, on a judicious choice of the next *ſenate* will *greatly* depend the peace, welfare, and happineſs of the ſtate. The preſent ſituation of public affairs, and the univerſal diſtreſs and complaints of the people, in a more peculiar manner call for the attention, and demand the exertion of every citizen to ſecure, as far as in his power, a wiſe election of *ſenators*. To aſſiſt and to *direct* you, my fellow citizens, in this arduous taſk, a writer, under the ſignature of *A Citizen*, has made his appearance in the laſt Maryland Gazette. If vanity, and folly only had been his motives for *intruding* his advice on the city, he might have paſſed without notice or obſervation; but when, without any regard to

truth, decency, or juſtice, he endeavours to ſtrike at the character of *one of your delegates*, and to point him out particularly as unworthy of your confidence and truſt, he could not expect to eſcape without animadverſion. If *the Citizen* intended his addreſs only for the information of the inhabitants of Annapolis, and only to influence their opinion and conduct, he might have made his ſentiments known to them by a different conveyance than the public gazette; but his youthful ambition led him to ſeek public notice, and public fame. The object of his wanton and unprovoked attack is well known, and never merited his malevolence or detraction. If the Citizen ſhould find himſelf hurt by any remarks on his illiberal and puerile performance, he muſt remember, that he is the *aggreſſor*, and that any ſtrictures on his conduct are well juſtified by his raſh attempt to wound the feelings and reputation of a man who never injured him in any manner.

The motives that influenced *the Citizen* to make his publication cannot be *certainly* diſcovered, but it is not uncharitable to ſuppoſe, that he was actuated by other principles than public virtue and public ſpirit. The vanity and pride, the ſelf conceit, and ſelf importance of youth; a deſire to obtain a literary reputation; the ambition of becoming a legiſlator; or a proſpect of increaſing his connexions and influence, might have ſtimulated *the Citizen* to hazard the attack. For his own reputation, and a regard to the good opinion of the world, he muſt wiſh his conduct to be aſcribed to any other cauſe than a depravity of heart, or perſonal animoſity.

The Citizen, after aſſerting, that one of your *delegates* has *ſolicited* you to appoint him an *elector* of *the ſenate*, has declared his opinion, that *the delegate* is an improper perſon to be appointed to that important truſt. It is directly contrary to the fact, and *the Citizen* is wilfully guilty of a breach of veracity, when he alleges, that *your delegate* ever *ſolicited* a voice, or even expreſſed an intention of *offering* himſelf as an *elector* of *the ſenate* for this city. At the firſt appointment of *electors* of that body, *the delegate* repreſented this city, and at the laſt election, Anne-Arundel county. He is under the ſtrongeſt impreſſion of the neceſſity of procuring a virtuous and wiſe *ſenate*, and has the vanity to think himſelf, from his experience and knowledge of your public affairs and embarraſſments, and the different characters in the ſtates, qualified to accept the truſt, if *offered* to him. The public and private character of *your delegate* is well known to you; and his long and faithful ſervices, for above twenty years, cannot be forgot. Neceſſity, not choice, compels him to remove from among you. For your *public* confidence, and *private* eſteem and friendſhip, he is under obligations to you, but for upright, laborious, and diſintereſted ſervices in the diſcharge of his duty as your repreſentative, you are under obligations to him. The *political relation* between you and him is ſoon to be diſſolved from the ſituation of his private affairs, greatly injured from his attention to the public characters he has ſuſtained from his youth, without any reward. His removal to Baltimore from this city will render him incligible as your delegate. That he might not diſqualify himſelf from being an *elector* of *the ſenate* he delayed his departure for a few weeks. If *requeſted* to repreſent Anne-Arundel county, or this city he would not *refuſe*, but he thinks it improper to *ſolicit* the appointment from the county or the city. Whether this conduct merits cenſure or diſapprobation he ſubmits to the deciſion of the candid public. He has been entruſted by both county and city as an *elector* of *the ſenate*, and he feels a conſciouſneſs of having never forfeited the confidence of either. The removal of *your delegate* to Baltimore is not made an objection by *the Citizen*. Unleſs *local* intereſts and prejudices are to influence, this circumſtance can have no weight. You ought not to purſue a conduct you would condemn in others.

I ſhall now proceed to remark on the reaſons urged by *the Citizen* to prove that *your delegate* is an improper perſon for you to chooſe as an *elector* of *the ſenate*. To enable you to form a proper judgement of the ſolidity of his reaſons, his candour, and juſtice, I will extract and exhibit in one view the ſubſtance of his addreſs, which is as follows, "Three queſtions will be diſcuſſed at the next aſſembly. 1. An emiſſion of paper money. 2. Payment by the ſtate of the depreciated *paper money* carried into the treaſury, *agreeably to law*, by debtors of *Britiſh* ſubjects, and ſtipulated by the treaty to be paid in *ſpecie*. 3. The revival of the office of an intendant of the revenue, with powers equally extenſive with thoſe veſted in the late intendant. The opinion of *your delegate* is well known on theſe points. He actively endeavoured laſt ſeſſion, to procure an emiſſion of paper money; he delivered his opinion in the houſe of delegates, that the ſtate ought to diſcharge the debts due to *Britiſh* creditors by thoſe who paid money into the treaſury; he ſupported the conduct of the late intendant of the revenue, *and aimed at a continuance of his over grown powers*. And the citizens, *almoſt to a man*, condemn the opinion of *your delegate* as to the exoneration of the *Britiſh* debtors, as above mentioned, and as to the revival of the office of intendant. The very ſoul of *the delegate* is bent on the completion of theſe meaſures, and he will *ſacrifice every obſtacle* to their accompliſhment; this temper is natural to man, but more particularly predominant in ſome characters; the conduct and profeſſions of *your delegate* are pointedly in contradiction to your political ſentiments; and his conduct is *totally* inconſiſtent with your views; theſe ſentiments are not peculiar to *the Citizen*, and have been expreſſed *by many* of the citizens. *The delegate* has repeatedly declared that he does not mean to conſult your ideas of the public good." Theſe are poſitive aſſertions. *The Citizen inſinuates*, "that *your delegate* entertains prejudices againſt conſpicuous and valuable members of the ſenate, of independent principles, and who, from a ſeries of judicious and honourable conduct, have gained the applauſe of an approving public; that the prejudices of *the delegate* have tainted his mind with ungenerous malevolence, ſo that he cannot diſcharge the truſt and duty of *an elector* from a bitterneſs of heart, that will control the wiſdom of his head."

Let us examine theſe reaſons of *the Citizen* ſeparately. *Your delegate* is for an emiſſion of paper money, and therefore, ſays *the Citizen*, he is not fit to be an *elector* of *the ſenate*. Surely this concluſion does not follow. Such reaſoning is only proper for children. *The Citizen*, if he has any ſenſibility, muſt, even in private, bluſh for drawing this inference from ſuch premiſes; if known every ſchool boy would laugh at him. Before he can maintain his poſition that *the delegate* is unfit to be an *elector* of *the ſenate*, becauſe he is an advocate for an emiſſion, he muſt prove two things, firſt, that an emiſſion is inconſiſtent with the good of the ſtate; and ſecondly, that *your delegate*, if an *elector* of *the ſenate*, would *not* vote for any perſon to be a ſenator who would not ſupport an emiſſion of money. If the circumſtances of the ſtate require an emiſſion the opinion of your delegate is juſt. He is an advocate for the meaſure, from an entire conviction of the propriety and neceſſity of its adoption. An emiſſion is expedient and neceſſary, or it is not. If it is, *your delegate* is juſtified in his opinion; if not, it remains with *the Citizen* to prove the negative. If he thinks proper to trouble you again, I requeſt him to be explicit, and to admit or deny the neceſſity of an emiſſion; and, if he denies, to aſſign his reaſons. If your delegate erred in judgement on this ſubject he is not liable to cenſure. Can *the Citizen* maintain, that *your delegate* would *not* vote for any perſon to be a ſenator, who is againſt an emiſſion? Unleſs he can, his reaſoning is defective, and he is reduced to the neceſſity of proving, that no one, who is *for* an emiſſion, is proper to be an *elector* of *the ſenate*. *The Citizen* has publiſhed to the world, that he entertains this unjuſt and diſhonourable opinion of *your delegate*; and he wiſhes to prevail on you to concur with him in ſentiment. It neceſſarily follows that he is of this opinion, or his reaſoning is *puerile* beyond belief. I would rather impute a defect in his head than his heart, and not draw this concluſion to ſupport his argument, if I was not well juſtified by the whole complexion and object of his publication, and his *inſinuation*, that *your delegate* is ſo far governed by his paſſions and prejudices, as to diſregard all obligations of duty, though bound by the ſolemn ties of religion. *The Citizen* ſurely forgot the oath of an elector, "to elect without favour, affection, *partiality*, or *prejudice*, ſuch perſons for ſenators, as the elector, in his judgment and *conſcience*, believes beſt qualified for the office."

If the objection is allowed, that a man is not proper to elect *the ſenate*, becauſe he is an advocate for an emiſſion, the ſame exception will lie to the man who is oppoſed to it; and probably include *the Citizen*, and his connexions, and diſqualify them from electing, or being elected. What opinion can be entertained of the underſtanding of that writer, who, by proving that *the delegate* is improper to be an *elector*, muſt neceſſarily eſtabliſh that not one perſon in the whole ſtate is fit for the office; becauſe there is no one who has not formed an opinion for or againſt an emiſſion? It remains, therefore, for *the Citizen* to adduce his evidence to prove, that *your delegate* is ſo unprincipled a wretch, in violation of duty and oath, as to vote for or againſt a man, merely becauſe he coincides, or differs from him in opinion, on certain political queſtions. Let him appear and adduce his proofs, or ſtand convicted of the greateſt folly, or the vileſt ſlander. *The delegate* appeals to a long political life to contradict the aſſertion, and defies *the Citizen* to produce a ſingle fact to juſtify his calumny. The delegate is of opinion, that the *whole* character and conduct of a perſon propoſed for a ſenator is to be conſidered and weighed, and not his opinion on particular ſubjects. It is a wicked and deteſted principle to vote for or againſt any man, becauſe he is for or againſt any political queſtion; unleſs ſuch queſtion involves the happineſs of the ſtate. If there ſhould be good grounds to believe, that any one of the preſent *ſenate* oppoſed an emiſſion from intereſted motives, and preferred his own intereſt to that of the ſtate, *the delegate* would moſt certainly conſider ſuch perſon as unworthy of being re-appointed to that body. It is well known that ſeveral of *the ſenate* were averſe from an emiſſion, of whoſe integrity and honour *the delegate* entertains the higheſt opinion, and for whom he ſhould vote with the utmoſt confidence. *The Citizen* ſuppoſes that *the delegate* would be governed by principles, which he has reprobated all his life by precept and example; and which he deteſts and abhors. The imperfections and failings of men he is as liable to as any one, but that he has *ſtudiouſly* avoided the ſuffering his *political differences* (and none others has he ever had) to influence his public conduct, he boldly appeals to thoſe who are acquainted with him.

With regard to the *ſecond* objection, that *your delegate* is of opinion, that the ſtate ought to exonerate the debtors of Britiſh ſubjects, it may receive the ſame obſervations that have been made to the firſt objection. The Citizen muſt not only prove, that the opinion is *unjuſt*, but that *your delegate* will reject every man as a *ſenator*, who does not concur with him in opinion on this ſubject. *The delegate* is of opinion, that the ſtate is bound in juſtice to pay theſe debts, becauſe the ſtate, to carry on the war for the benefit and ſafety of all, *compelled* its citizens to receive its depreciated paper money in payment of their old debts, at par with ſpecie, and by law authoriſed thoſe who thus received the paper money to pay it to their *Britiſh* creditors. If *the Citizen* ſhould venture to appear again in print, I call on him to give his reaſons why this opinion of your delegate is *ill* founded.

The *third* objection of *the Citizen* is, that *your delegate* ſupported the conduct of the late intendant of the revenue, *and aimed at a continuance of his over grown powers*. This article muſt be divided. It is admitted that *the delegate* juſtified the conduct of the late intendant, *ſo far* as it was impeached by a committee of the houſe of delegates; but it is expreſsly contrary to truth, that *the delegate* attempted to continue the office of intendant with any powers but ſuch as were neceſſarily incident to the office, and only proper to ſecure the collection of the revenue. The proof of this aſſertion lies on *the Citizen* but he muſt be an incorrigible blockhead, or have loſt all ſenſe of ſhame if he attempts to maintain the truth of it. The *inſinuation* that *your delegate* was for a continuance of the *office* from a *partiality* to the *officer* is illiberal and falſe. The office of intendant was firſt propoſed by *your delegate*, and when no one could poſſibly conjecture who would be appointed to execute the duties of it. *The ſenate*, who, in the opinion of *the Citizen*, have exhibited ſuch ſtriking proofs of political wiſdom, (and particularly the conſpicuous and moſt valuable members of that body, for whoſe continuance *the Citizen* is under ſo great anxiety) decidedly and warmly, for ſome years, ſupported the office *and officer*. *Your delegate* approved the conduct of the intendant in the laſt year of his appointment; and he ſtill thinks the *office* neceſſary. *The Citizen*, to maintain this third objection, muſt prove, that the conduct of the intendant, arraigned by the committee, was not juſtifiable; that the office is not neceſſary; *and* that *your delegate* is ſo far biaſſed by his attachment and friendſhip to the intendant, that he will chooſe no one for the ſenate, who will not ſupport the office and the officer. The two firſt will puzzle him, and the laſt he dare not attempt; and yet he muſt do it or there is not an atom of reaſon or common ſenſe in his objection. *The Citizen* is pleaſed to ſay, that you, *almoſt to a man*, condemn the opinion of *your delegate*, as to the payment by the ſtate of the *Britiſh* debts paid into the treaſury, and as to the continuance of the *office* of an intendant of the revenue. It is the characteriſtic of youth to be *poſitive* and *arrogant*. I have no reaſon to believe, that you ever delivered any opinon on either of theſe ſubjects. The circle which *the Citizen* may frequent may entertain theſe ſentiments, but they never reached the ears of *your delegate*. If admitted, does it follow that a perſon, who thinks differently from you on theſe ſubjects, is improper to be an *elector* of *the ſenate*? This reaſoning might have ſome little weight in the election of a delegate, but is wholly inapplicable to the choice of an elector of the ſenate.

It would be treſpaſſing too much on your time further to expoſe the many *puerilities* of *the Citizen*. His attachment to particular members of *the ſenate*, is very evident, and he fears they will not be re-appointed at the approaching election, *becauſe they were, laſt ſeſſion, oppoſed to an emiſſion of money*. His partiality for theſe conſpicuous and moſt *valuable* members is ſuch, and he has their continuance in power ſo much at heart, that he thinks the welfare of the ſtate depends upon it. Who theſe *conſpicuous and moſt valuable* members of the ſenate are, *the Citizen* has not condeſcended to diſcover, and leaves you only to conjecture. It is diſtreſſing that he has not favoured us with their names, or ſome deſcription by which they might be known. I muſt ſuſpect the public would not concur in opinion with him. If *the Citizen's* fears are well founded, they ought to extend to *all* the nine ſenators who rejected the bill for the emiſſion; but it is not an improbable conjecture that *the Citizen's* affections, hopes, and fears, are confined to only *one* of the number. The mere being in favour of, or oppoſition to, an emiſſion, cannot conſtitute merit or demerit with any honeſt ſenſible man. The *principle* which influenced any ſenator to vote againſt an emiſſion, can only operate againſt his re-election. It cannot poſſibly be ſuppoſed that *all* the members of the ſenate, who voted againſt an emiſſion, were actuated by unworthy motives; it is a *poſſible* caſe that ſuch an opinion may be entertained of ſome one or two of them. It is ſuggeſted by *the Citizen*, that *the ſenate* were againſt an emiſſion at laſt ſeſſion, "for a defect of ſyſtem in the plan." What a miſerable apologiſt is *the Citizen*. If *the ſenate* were for an emiſſion on *any* ſyſtem, it was their duty to have propoſed it; and if *the Citizen* is well informed, that they objected only to the *ſyſtem* propoſed by the houſe of delegates, they did not exhibit any ſtri[illegible]ng

proof of political wiſdom by refuſing it, and not ſuggeſting another. The fact is, that the ſenate were, laſt ſeſſion, unanimouſly oppoſed to an emiſſion on any ſyſtem. *The Citizen* is reduced to this dilemma, that he muſt either admit, that the ſenate were averſe from an emiſſion on any terms, or that they were deficient in wiſdom and duty. Writers will often fall into this predicament, who attempt to write on ſubjects they do not underſtand.

If *the Citizen* wiſhed that you ſhould appoint any of his connexions, as an *elector* of *the ſenate*, he might have recommended him in the warmeſt terms, and canvaſſed for him in perſon (or by any *agent* he might have thought fit for the buſineſs) without any the leaſt oppoſition from *your delegate*, who never intended, and will not now ſolicit one vote. This conduct would have been unexceptionable, and the preference of a friend, or relative, would have offended no man; but when unneceſſarily and wantonly he attacked the conduct and reputation, the integrity and honour of *your delegate*, which is dearer to him than life, he might have remembered, that no one ever ſucceeded in the attempt, and that no one ever made it with impunity.

A DELEGATE.

Annapolis, Auguſt 20, 1786.

Verſailles, 30th May, 1786.

I TAKE the earlieſt opportunity to inform you, Sir, that notwithſtanding the treaty which the farmers general have made with Mr. Robert Morris for the delivery of a certain quantity of tobacco, they have juſt concluded to take, in the way of trade, as much as 15,000 hogſheads per annum. To let you underſtand better the extent of the deciſion in queſtion, I ſend it to you in the extract enclоſed. I beg that you will make it known both in America, as alſo to the American owners of veſſels who may be found in our ports, ſo as they may direct their commercial ſpeculations accordingly. I have the honour of being very ſincerely, Sir, your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

ſigned DE VERGENNES.

To Mr. Jefferſon, miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States.

RESOLUTION of a COMMITTEE, held at Berni, 24th March, 1786.

THE committee reſuming their former deliberations reſpecting a treaty made with Mr. Morris, informed of the circumſtances in which it was made, alſo informed of the diſpatch of 12,000 hogſheads of tobacco, the approaching arrival of which has been announced by Mr. Conteaulx, the correſpondent of Mr. Morris, have unanimouſly thought that the execution of the treaty ought to extend until the 1ſt of January 1788, ſaving the right of annulling in caſe of failure of execution on the part of the ſaid Morris, the conditions of the ſaid treaty; taking afterwards into conſideration the intereſt of the national commerce with that of the United States, have agreed on the reſolutions hereafter enumerated.

1ſt. After the expiration of the treaty with Mr. Morris, there ſhall be made no more bargains of the ſame kind.

2d. The farmer general ſhall always have in his magazines a neceſſary ſupply for the exerciſe of his privilege; which ſupply ſhall be formed as well by what ſhall be furniſhed by the contract with Mr. Morris, as by what he ſhall procure by means of commerce.

3d. To ſecure this ſupply the farmer general ſhall purchaſe, during the continuation of the contract with Mr. Morris only, the tobacco which can be furniſhed by trade and brought in French or American veſſels to amount of *twelve or fifteen thouſand hogſheads* every year, at the ſame price, and on the ſame conditions ſtipulated with the ſaid Mr. Morris.

4th. In caſe where cargoes ſhall not be aſſorted, the tobacco ſhall be paid for at the following prices: liv.

1ſt quality James and York river tobacco nt. cwt. 38
2d ditto Patowmack and Rappahannock 36
3d ditto Maryland tobacco 34

All the firſt qualities of each kind proper for France.

5th. In caſe of difficulty reſpecting the quality, ſamples ſhall be ſent to the council, and it ſhall be determined by a commiſſion which ſhall be authoriſed to have the ſample examined by ſuch perſon as may be proper.

6th. When the tobacco furniſhed by the Americans, ſhall not be delivered in a manufacturing port, there ſhall be deducted from the ſtipulated prices, thirty ſols per net quintal for expences of tranſportation.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original by

JOHN PINTARD.

WE the underſigned Robert Morris, heretofore ſuperintendent for the finances of the United States of America, reſiding in Philadelphia, on the one part, and le Normand, receiver-general of the finances of the generality of la Rochelle, reſiding in Paris, on the other part, have agreed and have reſpectively treated with each other about the ſale and purchaſe of ſixty thouſand hogſheads of tobacco, from nine to ten hundred weight, of the different growths of the continent of America on the following terms and conditions, viz.

That I Robert Morris engage on my part,

1ſt. To ſhip and deliver at the ſeveral ports of France hereafter ſpecified, the whole at my hazard and riſk, until the total delivery to the ſaid Sieur le Normand, the ſixty thouſand hogſheads of tobacco, in the ſpace of three ſucceſſive years of 1785, 1786, 1787, at the rate of twenty thouſand hogſheads per annum.

2d. I moreover engage to aſſort each annual complement in the following proportion, viz.

One fourth part James and York river tobacco, half Patowmack and Rappahannock, and the other fourth in Maryland tobacco, one third of which at leaſt fit for ſmoaking, the whole of the firſt quality fit for France.

3d. I alſo oblige myſelf to ſhip the ſufficient quantity in veſſels which ſhall be *American in preference to French*, that the aforeſaid quantity of twenty thouſand hogſheads ſhall arrive in the ports of Bourdeaux, Havre de-Grace, Dieppe, and Martaix, in the following proportions, to wit:

Seven thouſand hogſheads to Bourdeaux,
Seven thouſand ditto to Havre de-Grace,
Three thouſand ditto to Dieppe, and
Three thouſand ditto to Martaix.

Obſerving that the proportion of Maryland tobacco, fit for ſmoaking, ſhall of preference be comprehended in equal proportions in the parcels ſent to Martaix, Bourdeaux, and Havre.

And in caſe where my ſhipments ſhall exceed in one year the aforeſaid diſtribution, the exceſs ſhall be carried in augmentation to Havre-de-Grace.

4th. The tobacco ſhipped and delivered in conformity to the aforeſaid, ſhall be paid for by the ſaid sieur le Normand to me, at the price of thirty-ſix livres Turnois per each hundred weight, mark weight, and the ſaid sieur le Normand ſhall diſcharge the amount of each cargo within a month after delivery to Meſſrs. Conteaulx and Co. my bankers in Paris, deducting, however, two livres Turnois for each hundred mark weight for the reimburſement of a million advance, which the ſaid Sieur le Normand has put into the hands of the ſaid Meſſieurs Conteaulx and Co. to be held at my diſpoſal as appears by their receipt at the foot of the preſent contract.

5th. I conſent that the two thouſand hogſheads, of which I have given advice by my letter of the 27th of October to the ſaid Sieur le Normand of the purchaſe and ſpeedy loading for the port of Havre-de-Grace, ſhall make part of my firſt delivery for this year, and ſhall be paid for to me at the price of 36 liv. Turnois, with the deduction of 2 li. Turnois per cent. as is ſpecified in the preceding article.

6th. For the mode of delivering the tobacco it ſhall be taken out of the hogſheads, and none ſhall be rejected but what is damaged, then the tobacco ſhall be weighed on the quay and received at the weight it really weighed without any deduction whatever, and until it is weighed it ſhall be at my riſk and expence.

7th. The damaged tobacco ſhall be cut up and ſent to ſome other place, if my correſpondent ſhall think proper, otherwiſe it ſhall be burned in their preſence.

And, I le Normand, accept in general, and ſubmit to all the clauſes and conditions mentioned in the ſeven foregoing articles, and as a preliminary to the preſent contract, I have remitted the ſum of a million of livres Turnois mentioned in the 4th article to Meſſieurs Conteaulx and Co. as appears by their receipt annexed at foot of the preſent contract for the ſum to be reimburſed conformably to ſaid article. I moreover conſent—1. That in caſe that the veſſels employed in this buſineſs ſhall become ſubject to greater or new duties or taxes than what the French veſſels coming from France pay, the aforeſaid duties ſhall be charged to me.

2 That all the duties which hereafter or poſterior to the preſent treaty may be put, either on the exportation from America, or the importation into France, ſhall be charged to me, and in conſequence I will be accountable to Mr. Morris, for thoſe which may happen in America on the exportation at the rate of 5 li. 5 Turnois for each hard dollar, and this upon an authentic certificate that the duty is impoſed.

3. I engage that the farmers general ſhall not make, either directly or indirectly, any purchaſes of tobacco in America, and conſequently, if I have occaſion for a greater quantity of tobacco, it ſhall be furniſhed to me on the ſame price and conditions.

Done in five parts at Paris, four of which to be ſent to America by the Engliſh and French packets, the fifth to be depoſited in the hands of Meſſieurs Conteaulx and Co.

At Paris the 11th January 1785, ſigned le Normand, receiver-general of finances; ſigned at Philadelphia 10th April 1785, Robert Morris; certified to be true and conformable to the original in my hands; at Paris the 20th February 1786, ſigned le Normand.

In the margin is written, We the underſigned acknowledged to have received from Monſieur le Normand, receiver general of the finances of la Rochelle, the ſum of one million of livres Turnois, in effects to our ſatisfaction, which we promiſe to hold at the diſpoſal of Mr. Robert Morris, heretofore ſuperintendent general of the finances of the United States of America, after the abſolute acceptation of the preſent treaty, duplicate of which has been placed in our hands; at Paris 11th January 1785.

(Signed) LE CONTEAULX and CO.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original by

1 JOHN PINTARD.

Auguſt 22, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 18th day of September, at public ſale, if not ſold before at private ſale, at the houſe of Mrs. Bryce, Annapolis,

THREE valuable tracts of land, lying on Suſquehanna; it will be ſold either the whole or in parcels, provided the whole is bought. For particulars inquire of

10 6/7/6 w 3

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club PURSE will be run for over a courſe near Annnapolis, on the ſecond Thurſday of November next, weights as uſual, any member of the Club may ſtart a horſe, mare, or gelding, although not his own property, provided he pays no conſideration whatever for the loan thereof, and is ſolely to receive the benefit of the plate, ſhould he win. The members of the Club are deſired to pay in their ſubſcriptions for the preſent year to Mr. George Mann, on or before the firſt day of November next, and all thoſe gentlemen who are in arrear are moſt earneſtly requeſted to pay them up by that time. The members of the Club are requeſted to meet at Mr. Mann's the day before the race, preciſely at twelve o'clock.

1

MR. HIGINBOTHOM informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he has received a number of the new prayer books from Philadelphia, to be diſpoſed of at one dollar each.

5 X

Charles county, Auguſt 13, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to preſent a petition to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, praying that honourable body to paſs an act to correct and alter a particular courſe of a tract of land, called Crolman's Entrante, lying and being in the county aforeſaid, ſo as to include the land purchaſed by warrant of reſurvey. 8 w. 1

JACOB WARE.

Auguſt 23, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Fendall, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who have claims againſt it are requeſted to bring them legally atteſted, to

1 Gen: Dunt 7/16

MARY TRUEMAN FENDALL, adminiſtratrix.

Auguſt 23, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on ſouth river, in Anne-Arundel county, three miles above South river ferry, and 6 from the city of Annapolis, on Saturday night the 12th inſtant, a mulatto country born man ſlave, named DAVEY, thirty two years of age, about five feet eight inches high, a likely ſtrong well-ſet fellow, he has a broad noſe, and a good ſuit of hair, which he wears turned up before, he is left-handed, occaſioned by his right hand being burned when young, which very plainly appears on the back of his hand; had on and took with him, one white linen ſhirt, two new and one old oſnabrig ditto, one pair of new oſnabrig trouſers, a ſhort brown cloth coat with ſmall white buttons, one pair of brown fuſtian overalls, one pair of corduroy breeches, a corduroy jacket, and a ſpotted jeans ditto, one pair of white cotton ſtockings, a pair of country made ſhoes, and a pair of old pumps, with large metal ſhoe buckles, one caſtor hat with a yellow tinſel band, with ſome other apparel; it is probable he may change his name and cloaths, and endeavour to paſs as a free man. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, if ten miles from home ſhall receive ſix dollars, if twenty miles ten dollars, and if out of the ſtate ſix pounds reward, and all reaſonable expences, if brought home, paid by tf

10 11/3 BENJAMIN HOWARD.

Auguſt 17, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, a bay GELDING, about fourteen hands high, branded the near ſhoulder thus VI, has a dark mane and tail, carries his tail very cloſe, and on the under part of his near hind foot is a ſmall white ſpot; the ſaid horſe was taken from Prince George's county court-houſe in June laſt; he paces, trots, and gallops. Whoever takes up and ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again ſhall receive three dollars, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Piſcataway.

1 10/7/6 BUTLER EDELEN.

Bladenſburg, Prince-George's county, Auguſt 19, 1786.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber the 24th of July laſt, a black HORSE, about 9 years old, 13 hands 2 or 3 inches high, has a ſtar in his forehead, his mouth much cut with the plough bridle, ſo that when he eats corn it is apt to work out of the ſide of his jaws, he paces chiefly. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive twelve dollars reward, and ſix dollars for the horſe alone, paid by

10 7/6 GERARD BOARMAN.

Annapolis, Auguſt 16, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers finding that no attention has hitherto been paid to their former advertiſement, once more requeſt that thoſe indebted to them for dealings at their ſtores will come and ſettle their accounts immediately, which will prevent farther trouble. They have on hand a pretty good aſſortment of goods, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſons, which they will diſpoſe of upon reaſonable terms by wholeſale or retail, either for caſh or good bills of exchange.

2 CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART.

Auguſt 2, 1786.

A MEETING of the truſtees of Charlotte Hall ſchool is earneſtly requeſted at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's county, on Monday the 28th day of Auguſt, if fair, if not the next fair day, in order to contract with any perſon inclinable to undertake the buildings neceſſary for ſaid ſchool, and to fill up the vacancies which have happened from the death or removal of ſeveral of the truſtees, and for ſundry other important purpoſes which will then be laid before them. All perſons willing to contract for the ſaid building are at that time alſo requeſted to attend and offer their propoſals, agreeable to a plan which will then be offered, and which may at any time be ſeen by applying to Mr. John Cartwright. A conſiderable ſum of money will be advanced to the undertaker, and two hundred and fifty thouſand bricks, and twenty-five hundred buſhels of lime, will be furniſhed on the ſpot. Signed per order of the committee appointed to contract for ſaid buildings,

2 X JOHN CARTWRIGHT, regiſter.

MONDAY the fourth day of September next, being the day appointed by the conſtitution and form of government for the election of electors of the ſenate; Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held on that day in the city of Annapolis, for two electors for Anne-Arundel county.

2 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff.

State of Maryland, Auguſt 12, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying a law may paſs, authoriſing and empowering me to erect and rebuild my water mill, in Talbot county, and ſtate aforeſaid.

2 JOHN HARDCASTLE.

A ſtray Horſe.

THERE is at the plantation of Smith Suit, living in Prince-George's county, within one mile of Bladenſburg, taken up as a ſtray, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a long ſwitch tail, a few ſmall ſaddle ſpots on the off ſide of his back, his off hind foot white, and branded on the near buttock with the letter R. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 3 w

Cæcil county, july 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to diſcharge my perſon from impriſonment for debts which I am unable to pay. w8

2 WILLIAM BROWN.

Auguſt 8, 1786.

SEVERAL diſorderly people having frequently of late treſpaſſed on colonel Lloyd's plantation, on which I am overſeer, this is to give notice, that after the date hereof I ſhall proceed agreeable to law to puniſh any who may enter the encloſures of the ſaid colonel Lloyd. 2

NEHEMIAH COOPER.

A Horſe ſtrayed or ſtolen

Auguſt 8, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d of May, a bright bay HORSE, about twelve years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near buttock thus D S, he paces, is a good draught horſe, and had rubbed the hair off the root of his tail, but may have grown again by this time. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief ſhall receive a reward of five pounds for both, or for the horſe alone, and brought home, forty ſhillings, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by me, living on Curtis's creek, near Patapſco ferry, Anne-Arundel county. 2

WILLIAM THORNTON.

Annapolis, July 26, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

THE plantation whereon I now dwell, commonly called Hill's Delight, conſiſting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis, the fences being in good repair; ſmall grain may be put into it next month, and the whole entered upon in December next. For terms apply to 3

MARY THOMAS.

A few Copies of the LAWS Of the laſt Seſſion, And The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of both Houſes, To be ſold at the Printing-Office. 1

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by William Bayly, jun. living in Montgomery county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a black mane and tail, a ſore back, and ſome white hairs in his forehead which appear to have been occaſioned by a ſcratch, rather than natural, no perceivable brand, and is ſuppoſed to be about nine or ten years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 3 w

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

5 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

July 1, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on the Head of South river, on Saturday the ſixteenth of June laſt, negro JACOB, a country born fellow, about twenty-one years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ten inches high, ſlim made; had on and took with him, a new country woollen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and oſnabrig ſhirt, though it is probable he may change his apparel as he had other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and will deliver him to Mr. Joſeph Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive three pounds reward, paid by 6

WILLIAM HALL, jd.

July 26, 1786.

WHEREAS, on the 4th of February laſt, I aſſigned to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, of London, goods, debts, &c. to a very conſiderable amount, agreeable to an award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen (under particular reſtrictions), but ſaid Petty having broken the award, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons whatſoever, indebted for dealings at either of my ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to ſaid Petty, or his order, for goods bought previous to the 4th of February laſt, as his receipt ſhall not be a diſcharge for any of ſaid debts.

The ſubſcriber earneſtly begs, that thoſe gentlemen indebted as aforeſaid, will make immediate payments to him, or to ſome perſon or perſons by him legally authoriſed, to enable him to diſcharge all juſt claims againſt ſaid ſtores. 6 w

5 THOMAS RUTLAND.

Harford county, ſc,

JUNE 26, 1786. Then came Elizabeth Stewart before me the ſubſcriber, one of the juſtices of the peace for the ſaid county, and made oath on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, that the following certificates, granted to her late huſband James Stewart, were burnt in her houſe on the 31ſt day of March 1784, with almoſt the whole of her houſehold effects, viz. No. 6323 for ſix hundred dollars, and No. 6324 for ſix hundred dollars, granted to James Stewart on the 16th day of March 1779, from the loan-office at Annapolis, and ſigned Thomas Harwood, treaſurer.

Sworn before JOHN BEEDLE HALL.

IN compliance with the reſolve of congreſs to entitle me to have the above certificates renewed, I do hereby give notice to all concerned, that I ſhall apply for the renewment of ſaid certificates No. 6323 and No. 6324, after the publication of this advertiſement the time required. w6

6X ELIZABETH STEWART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well ſituated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from George-town on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaſer may ſuit himſelf as to quality. One half muſt be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Cheſter-town, Kent county. 26

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in poſſeſſion of major Wright, with ten working hands, ſtock of all kinds, plantation utenſils, proviſions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling houſe, with every other neceſſary building (even a chapel) on the premiſes; the fertility of the ſoil, pleaſant ſituation, advantage of fiſh of all ſorts, wild fowl, and oyſters in great abundance in their different ſeaſons, and its being ſo convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the beſt market for the ſeller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any perſon inclinable to leaſe may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber, but to ſave any unneceſſary applications, no perſon need apply who cannot find undoubted ſecurity if required. 9

DAVID KERR.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of Auguſt next,

A VALUABLE plantation called FRIEND's CHOICE, about eleven miles from the city of Annapolis, on the main road leading to Queen-Anne, containing 186 acres, with a dwelling houſe thereon 16 by 32, one 40 feet tobacco houſe, and a good apple orchard. The above land is ſold to diſcharge a mortgage to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed to make the ſale. 5X

ALLEN QUYNN.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a luſty, well ſet negro man, who ſays his name is WILLIS, and that he is a houſe carpenter, appears to be about thirty years of age, ſays he belongs to Jeremiah Brown, who lived in Harford county, North-Carolina, but has removed into Mecklenburg county, in Virginia. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away and pay charges.

5 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, Auguſt 3, 1786.

BROKE gaol, JOHN WARREN, committed for horſe ſtealing, he was born in Talbot county, on the eaſtern ſhore, is a young man about nineteen years of age, has a ſmooth face, fair complexion, light brown hair, which he wears looſe in his neck, about five feet eight inches high; has on a green broad cloth coat, oſnabrig trouſers, and a check ſhirt; he has been to ſea from Baltimore, and probably may be found on Fell's-point, as he has ſeveral acquaintances there. Whoever delivers him in Annapolis ſhall have eight dollars reward.

2 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Auguſt 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Wedneſday the 20th of September, at PUBLIC SALE, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THAT valuable plantation called Mike's Chance, about a mile from Patuxent river, running with Lyon's creek, and two and a half from Pig-point, containing three hundred and twenty-two and a half acres, well improved, with three ſettlements on it, on one part a dwelling houſe 26 by 34 feet, two rooms on each floor, a brick chimney in the middle, with all other convenient houſes, kitchen, quarter, ſtable, corn houſe, two tobacco houſes 40 by 20, apple and peach orchards, and all other fruit trees; on another part a dwelling houſe 20 by 16, kitchen, corn houſe, tobacco houſe 40 by 30, a young apple orchard of good fruit; on the other part is a new dwelling houſe 18 by 16, with an outſide brick chimney, a cellar the bigneſs of the houſe, kitchen, tobacco houſe 40 by 20, and on the ſaid land are very valuable marſhes; the hay that might be cut off yearly ſufficient to ſupport one hundred head of cattle; one hundred and fifty acres of this land is well timbered. Stock of all kinds to be ſold on that day if the land is ſold. A good crop now on the ground will be ſold with the land, if ſuitable to the purchaſer. Any perſon inclinable to view the land and know the terms of ſale may, by applying to either w4

3 THOMAS, WILLIAM, RICHARD, or BENJAMIN MILES.

Annapolis, Auguſt 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publiſh an advertiſement forewarning all perſons indebted for dealings at either of his ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has aſſigned for the reaſon of ſuch publication, that the ſaid Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen to adjuſt their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjuſt as his allegation in this reſpect is without foundation. The ſuppoſed breach of the arbitration ariſes in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the ſuit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very conſiderable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection muſt convince him that his conduct in diſpoſing of a conſiderable part of his eſtate, ſubſequent to the award, rendered this ſtep abſolutely neceſſary, and that Yates and Petty are fully juſtified in purſuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all perſons may be fully ſatisfied by applying at the ſtore of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the ſubſcriber finds himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation reſpecting his private affairs, but ſhould Mr. Rutland perſiſt in his unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of his tranſactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment.

The ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of requeſting all perſons indebted for dealings at the ſtores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, or he ſhall be under the neceſſity of making uſe of compulſory meaſures to recover the ſame, which will be very diſagreeable to their

3 Moſt obedient humble ſervant, JOHN PETTY.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN conſequence of an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, the commiſſioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon thoſe perſons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 ſtock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpoſe, to render an account of the quantities they reſpectively took or cauſed to be taken away, and to pay for the ſame, otherwiſe a bill in chancery will be filed againſt them without delay. The commiſſioners requeſt the favour of ſuch citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, leſt ſuch perſons ſhould ſhamefully neglect to render an account.

The commiſſioners will contract with any perſon or perſons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this ſpring, the dimenſions 127 feet by 63 feet, ſtone for the purpoſe being already at the place; they alſo wiſh to receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commiſſioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any propoſals that may be made in conſequence of this notice. 23

Cæcil county, June 27, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to diſcharge my perſon from impriſonment for debt. w8

6X JOHN RAWLINGS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.